



Central Region (LPHA Reporting Group F) Drug Overdose Fact Sheet

115
FATAL
drug overdoses in 2022
▼ 4% from 2021

Nonfatal Trends

Figure 1: Total drug overdose-related hospital visits have remained relatively steady in LPHA Reporting Group F. Since 2018, inpatient drug overdose-related visits have decreased by 23%, and ER visits have increased by 12%.

Figure 1. Nonfatal All Drug Overdose Health Care Utilization (2018-2022*)



Regional Fatal Trends

The following visualizations depict trends within LPHA Reporting Group, F.

Figure 2: In 2021, LPHA Reporting Group F experienced their deadliest year with 120 drug overdose deaths, which was the highest total in the last five years. Non-Heroin opioids, like Fentanyl, were the cause of the majority of fatal drug overdoses over the years, increasing from 48% of all overdoses in 2018 to 59% in 2022.

Figure 3: From 2018 to 2022, most overdose deaths occurred within the 35 to 54 age group with the 15 to 34 age group only a few percentage points behind.

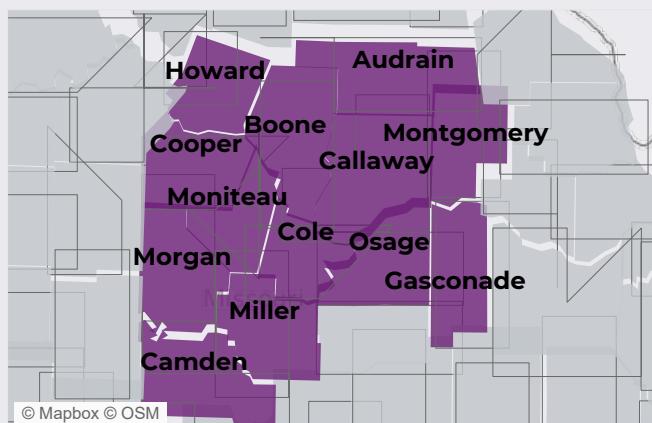
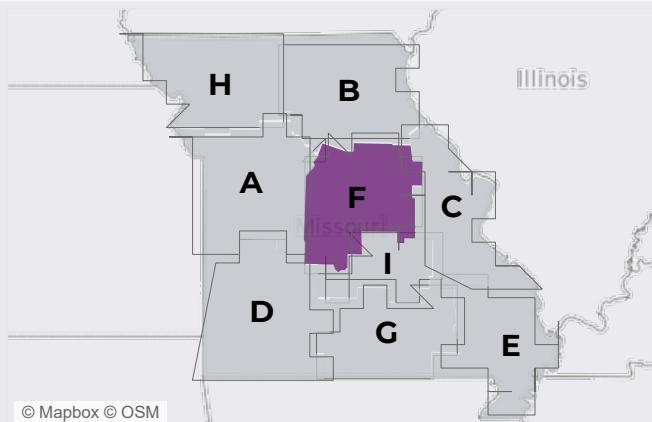


Figure 2. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Type

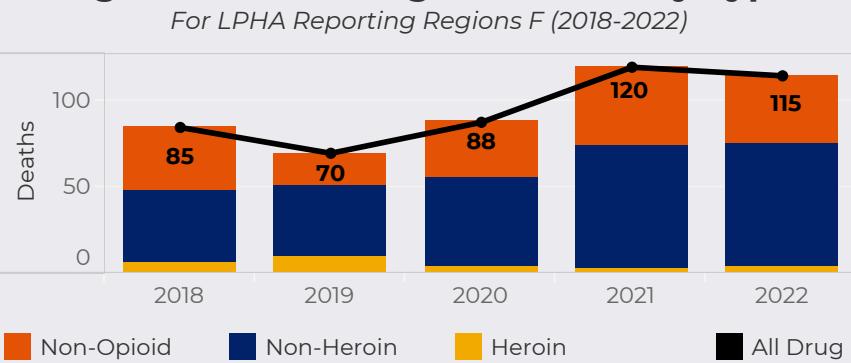
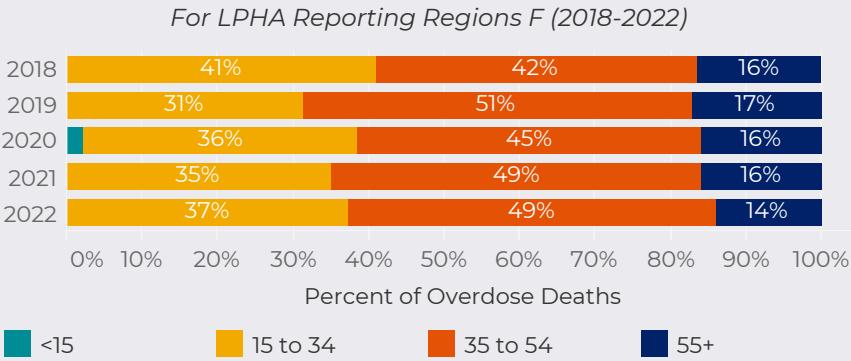


Figure 3. Fatal Drug Overdoses by Age Group



Sources: Nonfatal data available from the Missouri Patient Abstract System. Fatal data available from the Missouri Vital Statistics Death File.

* Nonfatal 2022 data is provisional and subject to change.